

Consultation, IA < consultation@bia.gov>

Choctaw-Apache Community of Ebarb (petitioner #37)

1 message

KAREN SEPULVADO < karen_sepulvado@yahoo.com > Reply-To: KAREN SEPULVADO < karen_sepulvado@yahoo.com > To: "consultation@bia.gov" < consultation@bia.gov > Co: "achoctaw@yahoo.com" < achoctaw@yahoo.com >

Tue, Aug 13, 2013 at 3:18 PM

Ms. Elizabeth Appel
Office of Regulatory Affairs & Collaborative Action – Indian Affairs
1849 C Street, NW
MS 4141-MIB
Washington, DC 20240
consultation@bia.gov

cc: achoctaw@yahoo.com

Re: Discussion Draft Rule- 25 CFR 83

- I, Karen Sepulvado support the recommendations of the Choctaw-Apache Community of Ebarb (petitioner #37) sent in letter dated 8/12/2013 from the Chairman and Tribal Council.
- The modified 83.6(d)(1) requiring that evidence be viewed "in a light most favorable to the petitioner" makes sense.
- I agree with proposed changes to eliminate Criteria (a), external observers identify the group as "Indian."
- OFA interpretations of "tribes which combined and functioned as a single autonomous political entity" have been overly stringent. Groups that have stayed together and maintained an Indian community identity is evidence of their intention to form a political and cultural community with one another. The OFA needs to adopt a more flexible interpretation regarding petitioners that formed in historical times through the combination of tribes and tribal fragments.
- Research support and advice should be an ongoing obligation of the federal government for groups showing evidence of Indian ancestry, up until the moment of a final decision.
- Potentially affected property owners and economic motivations for ensuring a tribe is never recognized should not have a louder voice than those who know a tribe's history and ethnology.

American Indians have survived in many forms, and it is important to nurture them where they persist. Tribes that have not been federally recognized are not always going to look exactly like tribes that have been federally recognized for hundreds of years, for a variety of reasons. They are not better or worse than federally recognized groups, just different. The federal government is legally and morally obligated to recognize Indiginous communities' status as indigenous polities that have survived hundreds of years despite assimilationist pressures.

Sincerely,